

Activity Summary

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Special Programs and Pooled Overhead

Subactivity		2001 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2000
Education	\$(000)	15,564	475	0	16,039	475
	<i>FTE</i>	228	0	0	228	0
Public Safety and Justice	\$(000)	152,652	3,000	5,000	160,652	8,000
	<i>FTE</i>	571	0	0	571	0
Community Development	\$(000)	4,863	98	-1,418	3,543	-1,320
	<i>FTE</i>	15	0	0	15	0
Resources Management	\$(000)	1,311	0	0	1,311	0
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0	0	0	0
General Administration	\$(000)	80,065	1,412	-1,000	80,477	412
	<i>FTE</i>	165	0	0	165	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	254,455	4,985	2,582	262,022	7,567
	<i>FTE</i>	979	0	0	979	0

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Special Programs and Pooled Overhead

Subactivity: Education

Program Element		2001 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001
Post Secondary Schools	\$(000)	14,236	475	0	14,711	475
	<i>FTE</i>	228	0	0	228	0
Special Higher Education Scholarships	\$(000)	1,328	0	0	1,328	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	15,564	475	0	16,039	475
	<i>FTE</i>	228	0	0	228	0

Post Secondary Schools

Program Subelement		2001 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001
Haskell Indian Nations University	\$(000)	8,777	318	0	9,095	318
	<i>FTE</i>	153	0	0	153	0
Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute	\$(000)	5,459	157	0	5,616	157
	<i>FTE</i>	75	0	0	75	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	14,236	475	0	14,711	475
	<i>FTE</i>	228	0	0	228	0

Program Description (\$14,236,000; FTE 228): This program supports the Bureau's mission goal for education to provide quality education opportunities from early childhood through life in accordance with the Tribal needs for cultural and economic well-being in keeping with the wide diversity of Tribes and Alaska Native villages as distinct cultural and governmental entities. This program also supports the Bureau's long-term goal that by the end of School Year 2004-2005, the Bureau will improve the succession of students to each educational level from early childhood development to job placement. FY 2001 funds provided for the Bureau's two post-secondary schools, Haskell Indian Nations University, Kansas, and the Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute (SIPI), New Mexico, will allow the Bureau to pursue its annual performance goal to increase the number of degrees conferred at Tribally Controlled Community Colleges and post-secondary schools.

Historically, the distribution of funds for Haskell and SIPI has been based on student enrollment. A new distribution formula was developed in FY 1999 at the request of the U.S. Senate and is comparable to the manner in which community colleges and universities are funded. The new distribution formula that was implemented in FY 2000 has 10 funding components including: instruction, student services, academic support, residential room and board, textbooks, equipment replacement, residence hall personnel, institutional support, and intercollegiate athletics. The primary elements of the formula are as follows: the number of student credit hours taught by discipline; the total student enrollment; the numbers of residential and commuter students per term; and the expenditures for institutional support and equipment.

Haskell Indian Nations University (\$8,777,000; FTE 153): Haskell is an accredited university located on a 320-acre campus in Lawrence, Kansas. It provides an opportunity for American Indian/Alaska Native students from Tribes across the United States to learn in a setting rich in American Indian history, cultural heritage and Tribal diversity.

Haskell provides higher education to Federally recognized Tribal members, as authorized by legislation and in partial fulfillment of treaty and trust obligations, through tuition-free education, culturally sensitive curricula, innovative services, and a commitment to academic excellence. Haskell offers a holistic education through the development of spiritual, emotional, intellectual and physical aspects of the students. Students may enroll in one of the academic degree programs: Associate of Applied Science, Associate of Science, Associate of Arts, and a Baccalaureate in Elementary Education, Indian Studies, Natural Resources and Environmental Studies, and Business Administration, all of which integrate American Indian and Alaska Native content into the curricula. The Haskell Training Center also provides training for the dormitory residential staff of Bureau-funded boarding schools.

In the Fall of 1995, Haskell implemented its first baccalaureate program -- an elementary education program. Students graduating from this program are certified to teach kindergarten through ninth grades in Kansas and other States with similar programs. In 1998, Haskell was approved by the North Central Accreditation Association to offer the baccalaureate programs in Indian Studies, Natural Resources and Environmental Studies, and Business Administration. The institution also offers a degree program in Tribal Realty and Land Management, which focuses on realty principles and practices for the management, protection and conservation of Indian lands and natural resources. The program is designed to prepare students for either entry into real estate positions at a technician level or transfer into a real estate related program at a university offering a bachelor's degree.

More than 100 students at Haskell attend courses in the Natural Resources program annually which provides education and summer employment in the natural resources field. These students are being trained as professional natural resource managers with the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Geological Survey, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau.

Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute (SIPI) (\$5,459,000; FTE 75): SIPI, located in Albuquerque, New Mexico, is accredited by the North Central Accreditation Association to award Liberal Arts and Computer Science associate degrees and certificates (or partially transferable school-to-work associate degrees) in all programs available at the Institute. SIPI has additional programs in Environmental Science, Electronics and Semiconductor Manufacturing Technologies, which include computer-integrated science and mathematics, technical communications, industry internships, technical design (Auto-CAD/CIMS), and project-based, remote sensing applications. Funds will also be provided in FY 2001 for the continuation of the Cooperative Distance Learning Telecommunications project with Lockheed Martin Corporation.

SIPI places a high priority on zero tolerance substance abuse policies, increased associate degree accreditation and additional training programs with the goal of improving educational opportunities at the postgraduate level for American Indians and Alaska Natives. In addition, the

institution works with other agencies, both private and Federal, to ensure that the highest degree of technology exists for its student use and learning.

Number of Students Enrolled	Actual		Actual		Projected	
	Fall 1999	Spring* 2000	Fall 2000	Spring* 2001	Fall 2001	Spring* 2002
Haskell	933	846	921	920	948	975
SIPI	669	1,020	679	1,071	713	1,125
Total	1,602	1,866	1,600	1,991	1,661	2,100

* SIPI has a trimester system. The spring count includes summer enrollment.

Number of Graduates	Actual		Actual	Projected	Projected	
	Fall 1999	Spring* 2000	Fall 2000	Spring* 2001	Fall 2001	Spring* 2002
Haskell	19	43	20	40	26	47
SIPI	17	57	31	60	33	63
Total	36	100	51	100	59	110

* SIPI has a trimester system. The spring count includes summer graduates.

Special Higher Education Scholarships

Program Description (\$1,328,000): The Special Higher Education Scholarships Program supports the Bureau's long-term goal to improve the succession of Indian students to each educational level from early childhood development to job placement by providing supplemental financial assistance to Indian students for graduate level study. Emphasis is placed on students pursuing the professions of law, education, medicine, natural resources, engineering, business administration and social work. In FY 2000, the Bureau funded 263 scholarships at an average award of \$4,226; in FY 2001, the Bureau will fund approximately 270 scholarships. Funds are also provided to the summer Law Institute for American Indians for a pre-law preparatory course for Indian students entering the field of law. The number of scholarships by field of study during the 1999-2002 academic years is as follows:

Scholarship Awards	1999 Academic Year (Actual)	2000 Academic Year (Actual)	2001 Academic Year (Estimated)	2002 Academic Year (Estimated)
Field of Study:				
Law	81	69	71	73
Education	29	35	36	37
Business	33	30	31	32
Health Professions	41	79	81	83
Engineering	8	4	4	5
Natural Resources	0	10	10	11
Other Fields	111	36	37	38
Total	303	263	270	279

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Special Programs and Pooled Overhead

Subactivity: Public Safety and Justice

Program Element		2001 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001
Indian Police Academy	\$(000)	2,321	37	0	2,358	37
	FTE	18	0	0	18	0
Substance Abuse	\$(000)	1,042	-1,042	0	0	-1,042
	FTE	0	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement	\$(000)	149,289	4,005	5,000	158,294	9,005
	FTE	553	0		553	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	152,652	3,000	5,000	160,652	8,000
	FTE	571	0	0	571	0

Indian Police Academy

Program Description (\$2,321,000; FTE 18): The Indian Police Academy is co-located with the Department of the Treasury at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Artesia, New Mexico. Academy staff provide basic police and detention training and numerous advanced training courses, such as child abuse investigation procedures, community policing, use of force, firearms instruction, archeological protection, police management and supervision, and detention and dispatcher training courses for Tribal and Bureau law enforcement and detention officers. The 14-week basic police recruit training course is mandatory for all newly employed Bureau law enforcement officers. Satisfactory completion of the training is a condition of employment. The course is also offered to Tribal contract and compact law enforcement officers. Tribal contract/compact officers are also required to satisfactorily complete a basic police training course, however, they may opt to utilize State training courses. The basic detention officer training is four weeks in duration and is required for all Bureau and Tribal contract/compact detention officers; satisfactory completion of this training is also a condition of employment. In addition, Bureau and Tribal contract/compact law enforcement and detention personnel must satisfactorily complete 40 hours of annual in-service refresher training.

There has been an increase in the demand for training by both Tribal and Bureau law enforcement programs mainly due to the hiring of additional personnel to stem the growing crime in Indian Country and the Department of Justice's Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program, which provides grants to Tribes to hire additional police personnel. The Academy training staff ensure law enforcement personnel in Indian Country receive the most modern and updated training to deal with the challenging issues facing law enforcement today. The Academy is offering additional field out-reach training courses as well as in-service training. The funding increases provided by the Congress for the Academy have improved the quality of services offered and increased the number of graduate/certified Indian Country law enforcement personnel. To date, the Academy has been able to meet the demand for training with its increased staff and training programs.

The following table illustrates the number of Tribal and Bureau personnel trained in FY 2000, with the projections for FY 2001 and FY 2002:

Title of Training Course/Program	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001²³ Projected	FY 2002 Projected
Basic Police Law Enforcement (14-week program)	112	275	275
Basic Detention Officer Training	108	150	150
Basic Law Enforcement Radio Communications	76	150	150
Basic Criminal Investigator Training	27	60	60
Advanced Training	174	200	220
Outreach training on gangs, officer safety, use of force, ethics, law enforcement television network, judgmental evaluations, and other	116	120	125
Child Abuse and Exploitation Training	2	50	50
Police Officer In -Service Training	143	160	200
Criminal Investigator In -Service Training	43	160	160
Chief of Police In -Service Training	22	30	35
Supervisory Detention Officer Training	27	60	60
Law Enforcement Supervisory Training Program	42	90	90
Criminal Jurisdiction in Indian Country	636	1,000	1,000
Community Oriented Policing	98	50	50
Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT)	72	100	125
Human Resources and Domestic Violence Intervention Training (Regional)	1,200	1,200	1,200
Total	2,898	3,855	3,950

In addition to enhanced staffing and staff training, the Bureau and the Department of Justice will continue to improve crime reporting in Indian Country. Funds provide for the administration of the Bureau's Office of Law Enforcement Services (OLES), Branch of Police Information Management (PIM), which is chiefly responsible for implementing the Indian Law Enforcement Information Network (INLINE) throughout Indian Country for Bureau and Tribal law enforcement programs. The INLINE system automates Bureau and Tribal law enforcement programs on a nationwide basis in accordance with *Public Law 100-690*. The PIM staff provide software and hardware, Local Area Network installation, training and technical support to Bureau and Tribal INLINE users. The Bureau will replace the MS-DOS based INLINE software in FY 2001 with a system that is Windows NT/2000 compatible. Currently, 57 of the 203 Tribal and Bureau law enforcement programs are connected to the INLINE system. INLINE allows for Bureau and Tribal law enforcement programs to contribute to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). This system provides for improved criminal statistical data from law enforcement programs located in Indian Country.

²³ The "projected" columns reflect the amount of training that the Bureau intends to provide and is capable of providing; while the "actual" column reflects the difference due to cancellations and other scheduling difficulties.

Substance Abuse

Program Description (\$1,042,000): The Bureau's drug enforcement personnel formulate and implement strategies to dismantle drug trafficking networks in the District where they are duty stationed. These drug enforcement officers focus on the identification of those persons responsible for trafficking significant amounts of narcotic substances and the users of such illegal narcotics in Indian Country. The drug enforcement officers work with local drug enforcement task forces comprised of Tribal, State and Federal law enforcement agencies to implement investigative strategies. Previously, many multi-agency drug task forces did not include Indian Country.

Drug enforcement officers also conduct surveys to determine the most significant problem areas and address the problems by utilizing a variety of investigative techniques, including undercover operations, highway interdiction operations, extensive use of informants and/or cooperating witnesses. An important component to drug enforcement is the technical assistance and training provided by drug enforcement officers to field uniformed officers regarding drug investigations and drug interdiction in Indian Country settings. Local officers are primary responders, and it is necessary for them to understand and identify illegal drug activity. Bureau and Tribal police have recently acquired drug detection dogs to assist police with detecting drugs.

Ongoing law enforcement communications with Tribal and community leaders to ensure partnerships in attacking drug problems have been developed. A particular focus has been placed on grade school children through the Drug Abuse and Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.). A closely related program entitled Gang Resistance Education and Training (G.R.E.A.T.) has also been implemented in many schools by Bureau and Tribal police.

Law Enforcement

Program Description (\$149,289,000; FTE 553): The Bureau has formulated realistic objectives and taken measures to strengthen existing law enforcement programs to meet the basic law enforcement needs of the residents of Indian Country. Major emphasis has been placed on establishing a professional law enforcement program that has well trained and equipped law enforcement and detention officers. The Bureau has worked closely with the Department of the Treasury's Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and the National Sheriffs' Association in establishing, promoting and implementing community-oriented policing in Indian Country. Since 1999, advancements have been made in this area as the police, along with other community leaders and providers, work together to tackle crime associated problems. Community policing requires the entire community to become involved with crime and public safety issues.

To ensure quality applicants for law enforcement positions, the Bureau has initiated a recruitment drive through national publications and college career days. Entry level applicants must pass written, medical (including drug tests), and physical efficiency battery examinations as well as security/background investigation clearances. The Bureau has also implemented a minimum service requirement for new trainees designed to reduce the turnover of personnel being trained by the Bureau then going to work for other law enforcement agencies once trained. New trainees must commit to continue in the service of the Federal Government after the end of

the training period for a period at least equal to three times the length of the training period, unless involuntary separation occurs.

Beginning in 1999, the Bureau's Office of Law Enforcement Services began establishing a Chief of Police at each Bureau-operated law enforcement program to oversee and coordinate day-to-day operations with more direct interaction at the Indian community level. In restructuring the Bureau's law enforcement programs as mandated by the Congress in FY 1999, five District offices have been established across the nation. Each District is under the direction of a qualified professional law enforcement administrator, who can identify, analyze and solve problems particular to their District. Centralized guidance will allow for streamlining procedures and standardized policies resulting in improved law enforcement services to the Tribes. Other improvements have been completed for hiring and retaining law enforcement officers. Position descriptions have been strengthened and standardized with all entry level positions being converted to career ladder positions. The Bureau continues to move forward in ensuring equitability in career ladder positions on a nationwide basis to assist in recruitment and retention efforts. The Bureau has implemented written examinations to determine educational suitability and psychological testing to ensure mental suitability for new recruits. Entry level and journeyman grades have been raised from GS-3 to GS-4 with full performance level at GS-8 rather than GS-7.

In addition, a major step forward in improving the quality of law enforcement services to Indian Country has been the procurement of modern handguns and bullet-proof vests for Bureau and Tribal law enforcement officers. Previously, many law enforcement personnel were still carrying revolvers and few officers had vests; many officers supplied their own vests at their own cost.

The additional resources provided by the Congress have allowed for the hiring of detention officers and radio dispatchers in Indian Country. Previously, one employee was responsible for both duties which created a dangerous situation for the employee, officers in the field, and inmates. These duties have been separated and specialized staff are being hired and trained. Also, additional criminal investigators have been hired at those reservations with the highest violent crime reported. The Criminal Investigators work jointly with the Federal Bureau of Investigation to ensure maximum investigative response to serious crimes on Indian lands.

During FY 1999, the Bureau replaced 314 sedans and 4x4 vehicles with mileage in excess of 100,000 miles. Approximately 100 more are targeted to be replaced in FY 2001 as the Bureau continues to coordinate with Tribal Law Enforcement programs on vehicle replacement. These replacements have resulted in major cost savings for each law enforcement program and the savings from constant vehicle repairs can now be utilized for necessary equipment and supplies.

The improvements and increases of this program are directly related to attaining the Bureau's long term goal of improving law enforcement services on Indian lands and preserving public safety for the citizens of Indian Country. A safe community with a sufficient number of law enforcement officers who are properly trained and equipped is the basic foundation for the overall effectiveness of self-sustaining Tribal governments.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Law Enforcement	\$(000)	158,294	5,000

Law Enforcement (+\$5,000,000): The requested increase of \$5.0 million in FY 2002 will improve public safety on America's Indian lands by the hiring of additional Tribal detention personnel to help in addressing the staffing needs associated with new detention facilities that will become operational in FY 2002. Many detention facilities in Indian Country have one staff serving as both jailer and dispatcher. This dual role as dispatcher and detention officer increases the possibilities of adverse and life threatening situations to both officers in the field and to inmates. There were a total of 69 detention centers identified by the Department of Justice (DOJ) in its survey "Jails in Indian Country 1998 and 1999." Of the 69 detention centers identified, 67 reported the need for additional staff. In 1998, there were 2.6 inmates for every detention officer or staff member supervising inmates. The U.S. average among small local jails (those holding 50 inmates or fewer) was 2 inmates per detention officer in 1999. Of the 69 detention facilities identified in Indian Country, 53 are affiliated with different Tribal reservations, which are located in 18 states. Of these facilities, 48 are managed by Tribal governments and 20 are managed by the Bureau. On June 30, 1999, jails in Indian Country held 1,354 adults, 94 percent male and 16 percent female, and juveniles (persons under the age of 18) accounted for 16 percent of the total custody population.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Special Programs and Pooled Overhead

Subactivity: Community Development

Program Element		2001 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and Related Changes	Program Changes	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	\$(000)	1,021	31	0	1,052	31
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>0</i>
United Tribes Technical College	\$(000)	2,424	67	0	2,491	67
United Sioux Tribe Development Corp	\$(000)	[106] ²⁴	0	0	0	0
National Ironworkers Training Program	\$(000)	521	0	-521	0	-521
Crownpoint Institute of Technology	\$(000)	897	0	-897	0	-897
Total Requirements	\$(000)	4,863	98	-1,418	3,543	-1,320
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>0</i>

Indian Arts and Crafts Board

Program Description (\$1,021,000; FTE 15): The Indian Arts and Crafts Board (IACB) implements the Indian Arts and Crafts Act of 1990 (*Public Law 101-644*); registers trademarks for arts and crafts marketing purposes on behalf of Indian Tribes and Indian individuals; promotes the economic development of Indians through their creative work; expands the market for authentic Indian arts and crafts; increases participation of Indians in fine arts and crafts businesses; assists emerging artists to enter the market; and, absorbs portions of these program costs through user fees. Annual sales of Indian arts and crafts total more than \$1 billion.

The IACB's activities are not duplicated in either the Federal or private sector. The IACB's policies are determined by its five Commissioners, who serve without compensation. The activities of the IACB support the goals of the Department and the Bureau in promoting self-determination and economic self-sufficiency of the Tribes and their members, as well as the protection of our Nation's cultural resources. These activities also directly support the Board's FY 2001 Annual Performance Goal.

The top priority of the IACB is the enforcement and implementation of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act, which was enacted by the Congress in response to growing sales of arts and crafts products misrepresented as being produced by Indians. The Act is a truth-in-advertising law that prohibits marketing of products as "Indian made" when such products are not made by Indians as defined by the Act. It is intended to protect Indian artists and craftspeople, businesses, and Tribes, as well as consumers. The Act also protects Indian cultural heritage and supports the move by the Tribes and their members toward achieving economic self-reliance. Additionally, the Act permits the IACB to

²⁴In the FY 2001 appropriations act, the Congress directed the Bureau to fund the line item within existing, available Operation of Indian Program funds.

register, without charge, trademarks of genuineness and quality on behalf of Tribes and Indian individuals. This important trademark provision is intended to build market visibility and promote genuine Indian arts and crafts.

In FY 2001, the IACB is continuing to expand the Act's implementation activities through a widespread public outreach program. This program educates the Tribes, Indian arts and crafts industry, and the buying public about the Act's requirements and prohibitions to encourage the broadest possible compliance. The program includes in-depth on-site meetings and teleconferences with Tribes, arts and crafts organizations, and related State and Federal government entities. In addition to an ongoing national media campaign promoting the understanding and compliance of the Act in key consumer, arts and crafts industry and tourism publications, IACB is advertising in local and regional publications in Arizona, New Mexico, and other major Indian arts and crafts marketing areas. Furthermore, the IACB is consulting with the Tribes prior to its preparation of a regulation mandated by the Act, as amended (Indian Arts and Crafts Enforcement Act of 2000, *Public Law 106-497*).

The IACB continues to fund a full-time attorney through the Office of the Solicitor, Division of General Law, to strengthen its ability to encourage, receive, and process complaints under the Act. With the attorney's assistance, the IACB is improving its ongoing networking efforts with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Tribal organizations, and State consumer protection agencies. Also, the attorney is assisting the IACB in preparing proposed amendments and implementing regulations to resolve conflicts between the trademark provisions of the Act and the Lanham (Trademark) Act. Due to the trademark ownership conflict with the Lanham Act and the IACB Act, trademarks were not registered during FY 2000. The IACB and attorney will promote its trademark registration program through on-site meetings with Tribal governments and their members. As the trademark registration program expands and is incorporated with the IACB's existing certification program, there will be a significant increase in the public recognition, value, and reliance on products marketed with the Indian trademark/IACB certification identification tags of authentic Indian craftsmanship and origin. Furthermore, the IACB's existing contacts with Indian arts and crafts producers and the overall industry will be of assistance in providing the Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) with available Indian arts and crafts business information for the PTO Tribal insignia related database.

In FY 1999 and FY 2000, the IACB distributed nationwide a total of more than 25,000 copies of a full-color *Misrepresentation* consumer protection brochure to educate the public and Indian arts and crafts industry about the Act. Following the success of the *Misrepresentation* brochure, in FY 2000, the IACB produced and distributed more than 15,000 copies of a new brochure, *The Indian Arts and Crafts Act*, for nationwide public distribution. The new brochure outlines how to file misrepresentation complaints with the IACB and encourages members of the public and industry to submit valid complaints to assist in active enforcement of the Act. In keeping with the FY 2001 Annual Performance Plans, IACB is increasing public awareness of the Act by 2 percent.

The IACB continues to support three regional museums, the Sioux Indian Museum in Rapid City, South Dakota; Museum of the Plains Indian in Browning, Montana; and the Southern Plains Indian Museum in Anadarko, Oklahoma. These museums play a vital role in promoting authentic Indian arts and crafts through their permanent exhibitions, changing promotional sales exhibitions, and public educational activities. They serve as distribution points for information and publications on the Act. Museum staff also serve as advocates to educate the public on the Act and to encourage submission of valid complaints of violations under the Act. The museums serve as major economic, cultural, and educational attractions in their respective regions. The

museums enjoy strong support from the Tribes in the regions and are staging points for regional and national promotions for the economic benefit of emerging Indian artists and craftspeople. In keeping with the IACB FY 2001 Annual Performance Plans, the IACB museums are promoting 15 Indian artists/artisans for a cumulative number of 59 exhibitions and is increasing public access to museum property by 1 percent, for a total of approximately 101,418 visitors.

Additional IACB activities include maintenance of a website that provides the public with information on the Act and promotes Indian arts and crafts businesses, the publishing of a *Source Directory* of Indian owned and operated arts and crafts businesses that is periodically revised and expanded, and other related marketing promotional activities.

Through the coordination of the Act compliance and enforcement activities, the trademark registration program, and museum and marketing activities, the IACB will continue to support the economic development efforts of Tribes by working to ensure that only authentic Indian art and crafts are offered for sale in the marketplace.

United Tribes Technical College

Program Description (\$2,424,000): Funds support the operation of the United Tribes Technical College (UTTC) in Bismarck, North Dakota. The UTTC is a residential vocational and technical school accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools at the Certificate and/or Associated Science Degree level. The institution offers eight certificate programs and 11 Associated of Applied Science Degrees. The College operates under a contract with the Bureau that provides eligible Indian applicants with two years of work-related education and employment training in vocational skills in modern technology. Through the process of testing individuals academic and comprehension skills, the UTTC assists applicants with various opportunities available in making their career choices. The institution also provides job placement assistance for its graduates in securing reasonable and satisfactory employment, thus, assisting in the Bureau's goal of reducing joblessness in Indian Country.

In FY 2001, it is estimated that the UTTC will provide vocational training to approximately 559 students consisting of 504 full-time and 55 part-time students through this contract.

United Sioux Tribes Development Corporation

Program Description [\$106,000]²⁵: The United Sioux Tribes Development Corporation (USTDC) is an inter-Tribal organization that operates under a Bureau contract to provide employment assistance to eligible Native Americans seeking employment. The USTDC works with the State Job Services and local employers in developing employment opportunities for the Indian people. The USTDC provides assistance to applicants with the preparation of resumes, after-job placement, and follow-up counseling services to strengthen the individual's capacity for continued unsubsidized employment. Also, through coordination with local educational institutions, USTDC provides assistance to applicants who lack high school diplomas in acquiring their General Educational Development certification prior to entering an employment

²⁵Reference previous footnote on funding requirements.

assistance program.

In FY 2001, an estimated 150 applicants will be assisted at an average cost of \$700 each which represents partial employment assistance costs for job placement services.

National Ironworkers Training Program

Program Description (\$521,000): Funding for this program supports the operation of the National Indian Ironworkers Training program which is under a Bureau contract, as authorized under the Adult Vocational Training Act (*Public Law 84-959*, as amended). The training program provides adult Indians residing on or near reservations with four 12-week classes annually in highly specialized areas, including ironworking skills by means of classroom instruction and on-the-job training.

The program is recognized and certified by the National Ironworkers Union and is a part of their apprenticeship training programs. The program is the only known source of this type of training and facilitates job placement through the union upon completion of training requirements. Individuals who successfully complete their training are placed in unsubsidized employment (a placement rate of 100 percent). In FY 2001, at least 93 individuals will be trained and employed through this program.

Crownpoint Institute of Technology

Program Description (\$897,000): The Crownpoint Institute of Technology (CIT), located on the Navajo Reservation, educates Navajo individuals to utilize state-of-the-art technology while offering 13 certificate programs and 7 Associate of Applied Science Degrees. A wide variety of education is offered in such fields as accounting, computer technology, environmental technology and natural resources, carpentry, legal assistant, nursing assistant, veterinary technician, and commercial driver's license. The Institute also provides counseling, career guidance, job placement and assistance, and continuing education programs for its graduates. The majority of the funds to operate the facility and administer the education programs are authorized by special legislation under the Carl Perkins Act, *Public Law 105-332*.

In FY 2001, funds appropriated will assist CIT in providing: Instructional Delivering Services, Administrative Support of Instruction Services, Library Services, Administrative Support of Student Services, Student Housing, Administrative Support of the President's Office, Development of Information Technology Office, and the Support Operation and Maintenance/Physical Plant. CIT expects to support an estimated 450 Indian students by the end of Spring Semester, 2001. The cost per student is approximately \$6,000 for day students and \$10,000 per boarding student.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
National Ironworkers Training Program	\$(000)	0	-521
Crownpoint Institute of Technology	\$(000)	0	-897
Total Requirements	\$(000)	0	-1,418

National Ironworkers Training Program (-\$521,000): Continued funding for this program is not being sought in order to focus funding on programs of higher priority to Tribes on a nationwide basis.

Crownpoint Institute of Technology (-\$897,000): Continued funding for this program is not being sought in order to focus funding on programs of higher priority to Tribes on a nationwide basis.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Special Programs and Pooled Overhead

Subactivity: Resources Management

Subactivity		2001 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001
Resources Management	\$(000)	1,311	0	0	1,311	0

Indian Integrated Resources Information Program

Program Description (\$1,311,000): This program supports the Bureau's long term goal to provide prudent management of natural resources on Indian lands. This is accomplished by providing expert technical support in geospatial data technologies to Central and Field Office technical and executive management which includes: facilitating the implementation and utilization of geospatial data technologies throughout the Bureau; provide on-call capability to develop and produce special thematic maps; and, to create and maintain unique geographic databases to support Bureau executive management initiatives. Specifically, in FY 2001, funds are being used to support geographic information systems (GIS) efforts as follows:

- \$ Maintain a decentralized computer center to provide remote access to field offices for GIS analysis, mapping and database development (\$299,000).
- \$ Develop and maintain specialized geospatial databases to support management initiatives concerning the effective management of Indian lands (\$199,000).
- \$ Develop and produce thematic maps depicting the status of resources, facilities, services and potential impacts of management activities associated with Indian lands (\$200,000).
- \$ Client Service support in the application, use and interpretation of GIS data, Global Positioning System (GPS) data, and remotely sensed data from aircraft and satellites (\$75,000).
- \$ Provide training that emphasizes the practical applications of the GIS technology (\$75,000).
- \$ Operate a "Help Desk" to support Applications and System software issues, and provide information on the acquisition and maintenance of GIS hardware and software (\$64,000).
- \$ Mapping and database support for the Trust Asset and Accounting Management System (TAAMS) (\$75,000).
- \$ Design and produce special request maps from various government organizations, state, local and private entities (\$75,000).

The remaining \$249,000 will be directed toward basic operations and maintenance, data communications, supplies, and services.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Special Programs and Pooled Overhead
 Subactivity: General Administration

Program Element		2001 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001
Related Support Services	\$(000)	39,006	1,341	-1,000	39,347	341
Facilities Management	\$(000)	39,519	1,611	0	41,130	1,611
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>0</i>
CSRS Contribution Change	\$(000)	1,540	-1,540	0	0	-1,540
Total Requirements	\$(000)	80,065	1,412	-1,000	80,477	412
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>0</i>

Related Support Services

Program Subelement		2001 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001
Intra-Governmental Billings	\$(000)	16,151	843	0	16,994	843
Workers' Compensation - Payments	\$(000)	8,477	498	0	8,975	498
Unemployment Compensation	\$(000)	9,143	0	0	9,143	0
Employee Displacement Costs	\$(000)	5,235	0	-1,000	4,235	-1,000
Total Requirements	\$(000)	39,006	1,341	-1,000	39,347	341

Program Description (\$39,006,000): This program allocates funding to the Department of the Interior and other government agencies for common support services to the Bureau and repayments to the Department of Labor for unemployment and on-the-job injury payments for Bureau employees. Funds provided for these common support services are denoted below:

Intra-Governmental Billings (\$16,151,000): The intra-governmental payments are mandated assessments for services provided or administered by the Department, the United States Geological Survey (USGS), the Bureau of Reclamation, the United States Postal Service (USPS), and the General Services Administration(GSA). Payments are made through the centralized billing process towards activities within the Working Capital Fund and the National Business Center. The component of the Working Capital Fund provided by the National Business Center includes the following: oversight of major administrative systems such as the Federal Personnel and Payroll System (FPPS) and the Federal Financial System (FFS); DOI University; Employee and Public Services, Security Program; Facilities Management Services, Support Services, Space Management Services and Technology and Telecommunications services.

Workers' Compensation Payments (\$8,477,000): These funds are used to reimburse the Department of Labor for on-the-job injury payments for Bureau employees made during the

period from July 1, 1999, through June 30, 2000. The following table shows the history of the Bureau's payment share of Workers' Compensation:

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual
9,107	8,690	8,619	8,579	8,477

Unemployment Compensation (\$9,143,000): These funds are used to reimburse the Department of Labor for unemployment compensation payments made to former Bureau employees during the period from July 1, 1999, through June 30, 2000. The following table shows the history of the Bureau's payment share of Unemployment Compensation.

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual
7,794	8,165	9,320	9,163	9,143

Employee Displacement Costs (\$5,235,000): This program supports the Bureau's mission goal to provide Tribes with the resources they need to foster strong and stable Tribal Governments and exercise their authority as sovereign nations. The program pays the mandated separation costs of Bureau employees who are separated from the Federal employment due to Tribal contracting of Federal programs under *Public Law 93-638*, as amended. These costs include severance pay and lump sum annual leave payments.

The 1988 amendments to the Indian Self-Determination Act (*Public Law 100-472*) contain a provision in Section 205 that states program resources shall not be reduced by the Secretary of the Interior to pay the costs of Federal personnel displaced by self-determination contracting. Because of section 205 and the fact that these costs are mandated by law, the Bureau must rely upon this fund to cover such costs. The Bureau has no other source of funding except other program funds with which to pay these required costs.

Facilities Management

Program Subelement		2001 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001
GSA Rentals	\$(000)	21,624	247	0	21,871	247
Direct Rentals	\$(000)	1,135	1,000	0	2,135	1,000
Technical Training	\$(000)	164	0	0	164	0
Facilities Operations	\$(000)	12,498	280	0	12,778	280
	FTE	128	0	0	128	0
Facilities Maintenance	\$(000)	4,098	84	0	4,182	84
	FTE	37	0	0	37	0
Total Requirements	\$(000)	39,519	1,611	0	41,130	1,611

Program Subelement		2001 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001
	<i>FTE</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>0</i>

Program Description (\$39,519,000): This program provides space and physical facilities to operate Bureau programs at locations where Bureau-owned facilities are not available. It also provides technical training in the operation and maintenance of Bureau-funded facilities.

GSA Rentals (\$21,624,000): In FY 2001, funds provided will be used to pay the General Services Administration (GSA) for rental costs of office and special purpose space for Bureau administrative support staff at Bureauwide locations. The space rentals include 122 leases for 1.5 million square feet of identified space Bureauwide.

The Bureau will continue to experience increases in GSA Controlled Space due to changes in GSA's leasing and pricing policies which includes building security and inflation. Costs to negotiate new leases are increasing by as much as eight to 10 percent as current leases expire. These are factors beyond the control of the Bureau. In addition, the space requirements are expanding to meet the programmatic and staff increases in the Bureau's Security Office, Office of Law Enforcement Services (OLES), and in the area of management improvements.

Direct Rentals (\$1,135,000): The Direct Rental program provides funding for 18 direct leases for space throughout the Bureau. The Bureau leases approximately 1,230,000 square feet of office and special purpose space and land.

Technical Training (\$164,000): Funds provided for this program provides training for Bureau employees in areas of preventive maintenance. This training would enhance knowledge of requirements and methods to operate and maintain safe facilities, mitigate life safety problems, and adhere to environmental and code compliance laws, policies, and regulations. This program was established to address material weaknesses identified in the Facilities Management program. Annually, approximately 500 to 600 employees attend the technical training classes at Haskell Indian Nations University. It is estimated that the same number will attend the 20 training classes planned to be held in FY 2001.

Facilities Operations (\$12,498,000; FTE 128): The Facilities Operations program consists of 1,305 administrative type buildings which include offices, fire stations, shops, garages, warehouses, communication repeaters and utility plants. Equipment consist of heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC), boilers, furnaces, fire alarms and sprinklers, radio repeaters, and security systems. Utility systems include potable water wells, treatment, and tanks, sewage treatment, street lights, fire hydrants, emergency sirens and electrical service. Grounds inventories include sidewalks; driveways, parking lots, landscaping, grass, and trees. The program covers approximately 4,312,176 square feet. Distribution of program funds is presently based on regional and local rates of services. Funds provided for the program are used to pay for the following services: electrical, gas, oil plant operations, water, sewer, refuse disposal, pest control, communications base equipment, fire protection, custodial, and grounds maintenance services. Funds are also used to purchase the products required to keep these services operational.

The operations program also includes the Bureau's Law Enforcement facilities which consist of 66 buildings (comprising approximately 818,097 square feet), equipment, utility systems and adjacent grounds. These facilities are located on approximately 45 sites in 12 states. Buildings include offices, adult and juvenile detention facilities, and courtrooms. Equipment that requires maintenance at these facilities consist of HVAC systems, boilers, furnaces, fire alarms and sprinklers, radio repeaters, security, street lights, fire hydrants, and emergency warning systems. Ground inventories requiring maintenance include sidewalks, driveways, and parking lots. Since the Bureau's Law Enforcement facilities houses inmates, uninterrupted operation of these systems is essential. The program provides funds to ensure compliance with codes such as 29 CFR 1910.1030 *Blood Borne Pathogens* that prevents the spread of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Hepatitis B Virus (HBV). Compliance with the regulations requires increased protective clothing, incident response, and custodial services such as increased cleaning frequency of bathrooms and cells.

Facilities Maintenance (\$4,098,000; FTE 37): Funds are allocated for the daily maintenance of 1,305 Bureau buildings. Services are provided for the facilities inventory as denoted above under Operations. Maintenance activities conducted include preventive, routine, cyclical and emergency unscheduled work for all buildings, equipment, utility systems and grounds structures. Deferred maintenance causes premature breakdowns as deterioration eventually turns into safety or functional deficiencies and must be added to the deferred maintenance backlog requiring major repair or replacement.

The Facilities Maintenance activity includes costs of the Bureau's 66 law enforcement buildings as described above. In FY 2001, an additional 168,536 square feet of new space will be added to the inventory which will cost approximately \$829,200. Individual databases for locations are updated through the Facilities Management Information System (FMIS). This automated tracking system includes work tickets, building history, building and asset inventory, and backlog of deferred maintenance. New inventory is also recorded in the database each year as replacement, new construction or renovations are completed on projects funded by Department of Justice (DOJ). Once these facilities are operational, the Bureau undertakes responsibility for their operation and maintenance and include them in the inventory. Operation and Maintenance program dollars currently fund 36 percent of the identified need level.

The following list identifies the location and type of facility and square feet scheduled to be added to the Bureau's facilities inventory in FY 2001.

FY 2001 Replacement Facilities

Location	Type of Facility	Estimated Square Feet
H57-11 Pima Agency, AZ	Juvenile Detention Center	66,715
C57-01 Northern Cheyenne, MT	Juvenile Detention Center	14,800
P10-01 Nisqually, WA	Adult/Juvenile Detention Center	3,000
M45-01 Ute Mountain Ute, CO	Detention Center	38,285
C56-01 Fort Peck, MT	Transitional Living	11,336
N32-01 Shiprock, NM	Agency Administration Building	34,400
Total Square Feet		168,536

Civil Service Retirement System Contribution Change

Program Element		2001 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	2002 Budget Request	Change From 2001
CSRS Contribution Change	\$(000)	1,540	-1540	0	0	-1,540

The Civil Service Retirement System Contribution Change (CSRS) is an adjustment used to fund the increase in payments to the retirement system for CSRS employees. This amount is the total requirement for CSRS employees and does not include employees covered under Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS).

Justification of Program Changes

Program Subelement		2002 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Employee Displacement Costs	\$(000)	4,235	-1,000

Employee Displacement Costs (-\$1,000,000): Recognizing that Tribal contracting/compacting has reduced in its overall impact on the number of Federal employees displaced throughout the Bureau on a nationwide basis, a reduction is sought for the Employee Displacement program.